

Established 1919

LIBRARY

RECEIVED

January 21, 1924

Number 37

NATIONAL PARKS BULLETIN



From a Drawing by Dan Bahad

Published by THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

1512 H STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN DEFENSE OF the Conservation of the National Parks System
IN PROMOTION OF its Development for Popular Education, the
Cultivation of Patriotism and the Uses of Science, and
IN THE INTEREST OF Thousands of Organizations and Millions
of Americans working together for these ends

ROBERT STERLING YARD, Editor

SECRETARY WORK DEFINES NATIONAL PARKS POLICY

*Confirming the Practice of Fifty-two Years of Government, He Declares
for Highest Scenic Standards and Complete Conservation*

On January 14, Secretary of the Interior Hubert Work, of Colorado, addressed the following letter to Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida:

MY DEAR SENATOR:

I have before me your letter of January 4 asking for a statement of policy that governs the creation of National Parks.

Under the theory and practice of the United States Government since 1872 when Yellowstone National Park was created, our National Park System is made up of areas enclosing scenery of quality so unusual and impressive, or natural features so extraordinary, as to possess national interest and importance as contradistinguished from local interest. Such outstanding examples of typical world architecture as the Grand Canyon, exemplifying in unequalled grandeur the highest accomplishment of stream erosion, or the rugged portions of Mount Desert Island in Maine which are incorporated in the Lafayette National Park, exemplifying unique rock forms in association with quite extraordinary eastern forests, compelled immediate recognition of National Park values.

The National Parks, therefore, must not be lowered in standard, dignity, and prestige by the inclusion of areas which express in less than the highest terms the particular class or type of exhibit which they represent.

Size is not important so long as the proposed park includes within its boundaries those scenic elements that meet established standards, but the area must be susceptible of effective development to make it accessible to the people, and of convenient administration and control. Duplication of exhibits already in the National Park System must be carefully avoided in order that the individuality of the members of the System may be maintained.

And, when once established by the Congress along well-studied boundary lines, they must be conserved in their natural state, untouched by the inroads of modern civilization, so that coming generations, as well as the people of our own time, may be assured their use for the purposes of recreation, education, and scientific research.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) HUBERT WORK,
Secretary of the Interior.

IMPORTANT MOVE TO MAINTAIN MIGRATORY BIRD LIFE

Anthony Bill Regarded by Students of Wild Life Everywhere as the Most Important Conservation Measure, by far, for many Years

WHAT students of native species consider the most important wild-life conservation measure of any kind since the migratory bird treaty with Canada, is embodied in a bill introduced into Congress on December 5 under the title of the Migratory Bird Refuge Act. Its sponsor is Representative Anthony of Kansas and it is numbered on the House Calendar as H.R.745. Since National Parks are the most conspicuous bird sanctuaries and wild animal refuges in the country, in whose forests and on whose waters rest uncountable millions of migrating birds every year, its enactment should be the concern of all lovers and defenders of the National Parks System, for its operation will, in a few years, multiply our birds of passage everywhere.

The success of the Federal migratory bird legislation, notwithstanding the insufficiency of appropriations to carry out its provisions, has been marked. Not only has the former swift decrease in migratory bird life been checked during these ten years, but observers in all parts of the country have reported increases in many species.

Cutting Off Bird Life at Its Source

But during the last several years, a new peril has assumed dangerous proportions. Bird life is being cut off at its source. The innumerable swamps and moist bottom-land thickets throughout the country which are the family homes of many of our most fascinating species are being drained at a rate which arouses the fears of the most optimistic of our bird observers.

Americans are usually extremists, and reclamation, one of the greatest of modern functions for the development of our country's natural resources, is, under the enterprise of commercial drainage companies seeking business, being pushed to disastrous lengths. It is a fact that a large number of the water-areas drained by these companies prove to be entirely useless for agriculture because of the unfitness of the bottom soils.

Many hundreds of thousands of acres which were the breeding homes of uncountable millions of migratory birds a few years ago have in this way become useless for any purpose whatever. Nevertheless, optimistic farmers urged by drainage promoters seem increasingly willing to speculate on their own swamps being the exceptions. It is the American spirit.

But what to do?

Science, Sport and Sentiment in Union

National, State and private enterprise is preserving many fine areas as sanctuaries. But there are sharp limits to the public money and private subscriptions available for these purposes. The continuance and increase of our native birds depend in the last analysis upon the continued existence of lesser bottom lands for whose purchase public money is not available; and these are passing swiftly.

The solution of the problem has been found through the united action of nature conservationists and sportsmen—terms which in these enlightened times are nearly synonymous. The pitiful age of slaughter has long since passed for America. The song bird is forever safe from the gun. The standard of American sport has, in recent years, attained the highest level in civilization. The game

hog and the law breaker find their greatest enemy in the sportsman. Science, sentiment and sport march hand in hand. All three unite behind Mr. Anthony's Migratory Bird Refuge bill. It is the sportsmen who agree to furnish the money for the purchase of these necessary breeding lands and waters throughout the United States.

How the Fund Will be Raised and Used

The machinery for the proposed new law is simple. Each sportsman desiring to shoot migratory game birds which constitute a small proportion of our migratory birds will pay at any post office one dollar for his season's license, which is so small an addition to his hunting expenses as to be negligible. The Migratory Bird Protection Fund thus collected is expected to reach a million dollars a year. Of this, forty-five per cent will go for the purchase of suitable land and water areas for refuges, forty-five per cent for meeting the deficiencies in the appropriations for the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the balance for certain specified administrative expenses and the return to the United States Treasury of the \$50,000 which the bill asks to have advanced in order to start the machinery.

In approximately half of these reserves shooting will be absolutely prohibited. Others will be open to limited shooting of several species of game birds during the legal season; that is the sportsman's due; but, including sanctuaries, these reservations will produce yearly a thousand times the number of birds that are shot. Ten hundred and seventy-seven species of migratory birds may find breeding homes and refuge in these areas.

Control and Management

The purchase of the lands will be administered by the same Commission which has so successfully administered the Weeks Act for the purchase of National Forest lands in the East. It consists of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Postmaster General, two Senators and two Representatives.

The practical work, including the choice of the lands to be purchased, will be carried out by the United States Biological Survey, which is now successfully administering the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and maintaining national wild life refuges.

This is a bill that conservationists should not only approve, but should help personally to have enacted.

GAME DEPLETION AT MOUNT MCKINLEY

Harry P. Karstens, Superintendent of Mount McKinley National Park, reports to the National Park Service:

"There is still a large quantity of game within the park, but if the present rate of destruction continues there will be few left. Most of the prospectors going through the park will not observe the rules, and wantonly kill game for themselves and dogs. . . .

"On previous trips never less than 800 sheep were counted; on this trip only 300 were seen. To allow prospectors to kill game in the park is ruining the object for which the reserve was created. The superintendent and one ranger cannot cope with the situation."

This National Park contains 2200 square miles.

THIRTEEN NEW NATIONAL PARKS ASKED OF CONGRESS

Twelve other Bills include an Administration Measure asking \$7,500,000 to improve National Parks Roads, and two new Walsh Bills aimed at Yellowstone

NO LESS than twenty-six bills directly affecting our National Parks System have been introduced so far in the Sixty-eighth Congress. Of these thirteen ask for new National Parks, among them the new bill to create the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.

Of the others, an administration bill asks for \$2,500,000 a year for three years to reconstruct and improve roads within National Parks. Also, Senator Walsh returns to his assault on Yellowstone, this time with two bills.

These are the striking features of National Parks legislation proposed for the new session.

Wanted: Thirteen New National Parks

Of the bills asking for new National Parks, five have been introduced in the Senate: S.641, by Senator Swanson of Virginia, calls for the Appalachia National Park on the summit of High Knob Mountain in far western Virginia; S.668, by Senator Smoot of Utah, asks to have famous Bryce Canyon National Monument reclassified as a National Park; S.1429, by Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, asks for the Nicolet National Park in Wisconsin; S.1708, by Senator Jones of Washington, asks for the Grand Coulee National Park in Washington; and S.1709, also by Senator Jones, asks for the Yakima National Park in Washington.

Eight are House Bills: H.R.39, by Mr. Hersey of Maine, asks for National Forests and the Mount Khatadin National Park in the Mount Khatadin region of Maine; H.R. 159 and H.R.161, both by Mr. Sinclair of North Dakota, ask respectively for the Killdeer National Park and the Roosevelt National Park in his state; H.R.168, by Mr. Thomas of Kentucky, asks for the Mammoth Cave National Park; H.R.495, by Mr. Haugen of Iowa, asks for the Mississippi Valley National Park near Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and McGregor, Iowa; H.R.2810, by Mr. Williamson of South Dakota, asks for the Wonderland National Park; H.R.2888, by Mr. Robson of Kentucky, asks for the Lincoln National Park in Cumberland Gap, where Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee meet; and H.R.4095, by Mr. Barbour of California, asks for the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park in California, which includes practically all the present Sequoia National Park.

Only Two New Park Bills Ready for Report

All the bills for new National Parks are properly referred to the Public Lands Committees except Mr. Hersey's bill for National Forests and a National Park; this has been sent to the Agricultural Committee which considers National Forest bills. For proper reference, this bill should be divided into two bills. All except this have been referred by the committees to the Interior Department for report, where they will be turned over to the National Park Service for study.

The thorough examinations necessary for proper National Park making take time, and only two of these proposed National Parks have been sufficiently studied for immediate reports to Congress. These are the Roosevelt-Sequoia and the Utah National Parks, both of which the Interior Department undoubtedly will promptly recommend. Several have been urged before.

The number of bills this year for New National Parks

is unprecedented, reflecting the increasing interest throughout the country, but it does not follow that an unusual number of National Parks will be created. The policy of Congress has been to create no more than two completely conserved reservations in any one year.

Also, this will be a densely crowded session, largely devoted to trying out party armor for weak places, developing plans of attack and defense, and otherwise preparing for the great political tournament of the summer and fall. Considering also that more than five thousand bills are already introduced, an average of twenty-five or more a day if all should be decided in the session, and we may think ourselves fortunate if we get the two superb new parks now ready for Congressional action.

To Reconstruct National Park Roads

Of the remaining bills affecting National Parks, there is one to support with every ounce of energy we possess, and two which must be killed in committee at all hazards.

The bill to fight for is the Administrative measure introduced by Senator Smoot, until recently chairman of the Senate Public Lands Committee, and Mr. Sinnott, chairman of the House Public Lands Committee.

This bill, entitled S.959 in the Senate and H.R.3682 in the House, authorizes the "construction, reconstruction and improvement of roads and trails inclusive of necessary bridges, in the National Parks and Monuments under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior."

The sum asked for is \$7,500,000, available in three equal annual instalments.

Every visitor to National Parks during recent years knows the shocking condition of the public roads over which they travel from point to point on their sight-seeing trips. Those who tour to the parks in their own cars know that nearly all the roads between National Parks and leading to Park entrances are excellent; crossing any National Park boundary begins the motorist's painful experiences.

It is to bring roads within the National Parks up to the condition of their connecting roads outside the Parks, and to construct unfinished roads to complete existing systems, that the bill has been introduced.

National Park roads are shockingly poor because Congress has never made appropriations sufficient to construct good roads and keep them in condition. This bill will make up the shortcomings of past Congresses.

Secretary Work included this item in his department estimates, but the axe of the budget man forced its exclusion. Since then Secretary Work has convinced the Budget Commission that it should be restored, but a special act of Congress is now necessary.

There is need, therefore, of speed in this legislation.

Yellowstone Doubly Imperilled

Careless of the nation-wide tide of indignation, Senator Walsh of Montana returns to his attack on Yellowstone National Park conservation with two bills, his fourth for the Yellowstone Lake dam (S.311), and another (S.313), for \$10,000 to strengthen his local argument for the dam by means of a survey of the lake.

With the assistance of Senator Bursum of New Mexico, who has been added to the Irrigation Committee, he may

be expected to make an earnest effort to secure a favorable report of his Dam Survey Bill from the men who have refused for three years to report his Dam Bill.

Senator Bursum, who, in June, 1922, got both the All-Year National Park Bill and the Pueblo Indian bill reported by committee and passed by the Senate without those who voted knowing to what they committed themselves, should prove most useful.

These two bills are dealt with in particularity on another page.

For the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park

The new Barbour Bill (H.R.4095) to create, south of Yosemite, one of the very noblest scenic, forest and river reservations in the world, comes back in a form which should satisfy all. The three lower townships of the Sequoia National Park are, in this bill, restored to the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, and the Mineral King mining district has been cut out of the added region.

The action of the Federal Power Commission last June in denying the claims of the Los Angeles city government for "prior rights" in the wonder clefts of the Tehipite Valley and the Kings River Canyon will settle permanently, in the mind of every reasonable man, all water power pretensions to these noble spectacles.

The new Barbour Bill should pass Congress with the acclaim of America behind it.

Bryce Canyon a National Park Gem

The only other bill for a new National Park (S.669) whose fitness has been officially established, is that reclassifying the present Bryce Canyon National Monument as the Utah National Park.

Bryce Canyon has preeminent National Park quality. Although only half a dozen years in public knowledge, it is already one of the most celebrated natural spectacles of form and color in the world.

It is a niche in the Pink Cliff of the famous Plateau Country of Southern Utah. The waters which eroded its vivid sandstone through geologic ages, leaving standing its ranks and tiers of marvelously modelled, often fantastic, columns, then passed through the Grand Canyon to the sea. The Plateau country, including Zion National Park and Bryce Canyon, is topographically and geologically, as well as scenically, a component part of the region which includes the Grand Canyon National Park.

Bryce Canyon would add to the National Parks System a brilliant, exquisite spectacle of scientific significance and indescribable loveliness.

THE NEW BARBOUR BILL

On the opposite page is the map of Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park as described in the new Barbour Bill numbered on the House calendar H.R.4095.

It will be seen that the southern two-fifths of the old Sequoia National Park, which was left out of the Barbour Bill of the last Congress, is restored in the new bill so far as natural boundaries will permit. The new boundaries, for facility of administration, follow river borders and the crests of ranges.

All the Sequoia groves now in the Sequoia National Park are retained within the boundaries of the new Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.

COMBINE TO SAVE ANTELOPE

National Organizations in Conference to Protect this Beautiful American Species, now Rapidly Approaching Extinction.

A conference called by the Chief of the Biological Survey to consider the present status of the antelope in the United States, which met on December 14, in the United States National Museum, in Washington, was attended by conservationists from all parts of the country, including heads of the State game commissions of California, Massachusetts, and other States. The Canadian Government was represented by O. S. Finnie, Director of the Northwest Territories.

Among conservation organizations represented were the Boone and Crockett Club, the National Association of Audubon Societies, the American Game Protective Association, the Izaak Walton League, the Permanent Wild Life Protective Fund, the Camp-Fire Club of America, the American Bison Society, and the National Parks Association. Governmental bureaus interested in wild-life protection were, respectively, represented by the Director of the National Parks Service, the Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and various officials of the Forest Service and the Biological Survey.

A census made by the Biological Survey through cooperation of Federal and State officials and individuals throughout the West, was read, showing that 22,000 antelope remained in sixteen States. In the discussion which followed on the most practical methods for conserving the decreasing numbers of antelope, it was decided that, instead of organizing a new society for the purpose, all existing organizations should join hands whenever any one of them should take up any phase of antelope conservation.

INTO THE NAVAJO COUNTRY BY MOTOR

Tides of travel are further invading the difficult Navajo country in northern Arizona, this time easterly from the Grand Canyon. Its Painted Desert is no longer a mystery to be glimpsed from distant highlands; its silence of the ages is broken at last by the honk of the motorist's horn.

The Grand Canyon visitor may now book passage at El Tovar for a motor trip of eighty miles to Tuba City, penetrating the Navajo desert for more than forty miles. The run follows the familiar road through the yellow pine rim forest as far as Desert View, thence into the Indian reservation, crossing by suspension bridge the dark canyon of the Little Colorado; then straight across the Painted Desert.

South of Tuba City a stop is made at Moenkopi, a Navajo Indian village located on one of the infrequent streams of this usually arid country. Tuba City itself, the last outpost of civilization, is a primitive picturesque trading village where the Navajos from many miles of rocky desert east and north and west bring their rugs and other products for sale. Beyond Tuba City, travel is only for Indians.

To provide in the event of accidents on the road, the Interior Department announces an ancient but effective method of communication with El Tovar. Each car is provided with carrier pigeons to speed to national park headquarters the call for help if help should be required.

The country of the Navajos is the least accessible within the United States.

WALSH STRIKES TWICE AT YELLOWSTONE'S HEART

Introduces into the Sixty-eighth Congress his fourth Yellowstone Dam Bill, and, as a second line of Offense, his new Yellowstone Dam Survey Bill

AGAIN the defenders of the Government's half-century policy of complete National Parks conservation face the same old "Walsh Bill," now designated S.311, for the damming of Yellowstone Lake in the center of Yellowstone National Park.

Again the bill has been referred to the Senate Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation instead of to the Public Lands Committee, where all National Park bills have been considered for fifty-two years.

His Yellowstone Dam Bill

This is the third consecutive Congress into which Senator Thomas J. Walsh has introduced this measure, and it is his fourth bill. Yet in all this time he has not succeeded in persuading the Committee to report it to the Senate.

And meantime his bill's outspoken and now very impatient opponents have increased in every State, including his own Montana, until they number many millions.

Meantime, also, three National Administrations have arrayed themselves against his project. President Wilson's administration refused to permit him to have Yellowstone Lake surveyed for the purposes of a bill to dam it. President Harding, beginning at Yellowstone his fateful journey, stated publicly that "Commercialism will never be tolerated here so long as I have the power to prevent it." And our new Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Hubert Work, of Colorado, has defined National Parks as spots "set aside by the American Government to be maintained untouched by the inroads of modern civilization."

His New Yellowstone Dam Survey Bill

Not content with hurling again and again, year after year, Congress after Congress, this deadly shaft against one of the most cherished policies of the whole American people, Senator Walsh has also introduced into the same Congress a second bill to the same end.

His Yellowstone Dam Survey Bill (S.313), asks Congress to appropriate \$10,000 for surveying Yellowstone Lake for the purposes of this project. Thus he creates two chances. If he loses the Dam bill but passes the Dam Survey Bill, he will prepare the way for his fifth Dam Bill in some problematic future. The case of Walsh vs. the American People may thus dribble along through the future, like an old English chancery suit, until it just naturally ends with Senator Walsh's Congressional career.

The story of the Dam Survey Bill may be briefly told.

In the spring of 1920, Secretary John Barton Payne refused to issue him a permit to have Yellowstone Lake surveyed for this purpose upon the ground that his duty as Secretary of the Interior was to defend the conservation of the National Parks.

Immediately preceding the election of 1922, alleging that Secretary Fall would make the survey if Montana would pay the costs, Senator Walsh campaigned among local business organizations for \$10,000 to pay for the survey.

But Montana refused to contribute.

In May, 1923, a letter signed by Senator Walsh, alleging that Secretary Work favored the Yellowstone dam and asking this time for only \$5,000 for the survey, was cir-

culated in Montana. But Montana refused to contribute.

The money that Montana has twice refused to contribute toward a reservoir which Senator Walsh asks in her name and interest he now demands of the United States Treasury.

The reasons for the refusal of the dam supporters remaining in Montana to gamble even \$5,000 against the growing conservation sentiment throughout the State and the United States is, of course, plain on its face: survey money must be spent in advance, and Montana business men count for nothing the chances of any of it returning to the State.

The odds are just as heavy, of course, against the United States Treasury. But that, of course, is different. What is the waste of \$10,000 to a Treasury swollen with President Harding's savings?

His Strategy

One must understand the psychology of complicated political assemblies like our Congress to appreciate the strategy involved in introducing the Yellowstone Dam Survey Bill at this time.

Especially in the session preceding the general election, every Congressman is keenly alive to his own renomination and reelection if it happens to be his turn at the polls, or of the fortunes of his party fellows in State and Nation.

Consequently, he is more than ever sensitive to warring home sentiments and especially open to compromise on legislation which may pacify, for the time being, conflicting pressures upon him. It is a poor time for factional decisions affecting his own district.

It is fair to conjecture, then, that Senator Walsh hopes that his fellow committeemen may consider the Yellowstone Dam Survey Bill, since it dodges the immediate issue of actually damming Yellowstone Lake, a useful compromise, by reporting which, his fellow committeemen may shift personal and committee responsibility to the Senate.

We venture the conjecture that, of his two anti-Yellowstone bills, it is upon this that Senator Walsh will rest his main hope and spend his greater effort.

The Real Issue

To Senator Walsh the question may appear local or political, but to Americans generally it is national or nothing.

Every member of the Senate Irrigation Committee who votes for reporting Senator Walsh's Yellowstone Dam Survey Bill votes definitely against National Parks conservation, for such a vote can have only one possible meaning, namely, that the Senator so voting favors damming Yellowstone Lake provided that the survey shall show local arguments for it.

No other motive will warrant any member of the Irrigation Committee favoring the expenditure of \$10,000 of the people's money to make this survey.

Instead, therefore, of shifting a political responsibility, each member of this Committee who votes to report the Yellowstone Dam Survey Bill establishes for himself thereby a State and National record against conservation.

The Senate Irrigation Committee

It is a legitimate conjecture that Senator Walsh may think he sees opportunity in the enlargement this year of

the Senate Irrigation Committee, which has been increased from eleven to fifteen members. The personnel is:

Republicans

Charles L. McNary, Oregon
(Chairman)
Wesley L. Jones, Washington
Lawrence C. Phipps, Colorado
Frank R. Gooding, Idaho
Ralph H. Cameron, Arizona
Tasker L. Oddie, Nevada
Samuel N. Shortridge, California
Holm O. Bursum, New Mexico

Democrats

Morris Sheppard, Texas
Thomas J. Walsh, Montana
John B. Kendrick, Wyoming
Key Pittman, Nevada
Furnifold M. Simmons,
North Carolina
C. C. Dill, Washington
Alva B. Adams, Colorado

The italics designate members newly added.

One new Committee member, Senator Simmons of North Carolina, the Senior Democratic Senator in length of service, was chairman of the Senate Finance Committee during the Wilson administration. He is an LL.D. of the University of North Carolina.

Another, Senator Dill, an Ohio man who has practiced law in the State of Washington since 1910, has had two terms in the House. He became Senator in 1922.

The third, Senator Adams of Colorado, appointed last year to fill the late Senator Nicholson's place, is a Pueblo lawyer. He was graduated from Phillips Andover in '93, from Yale in '96, and from Columbia Law School in '99.

Senator Bursum of New Mexico, another, is well remembered as the man who, following Senator Walsh's example of diverting bills to the wrong Committees, successfully juggled the All Year National Park Bill and the Pueblo Indian Bill through the Committee and Senate in the last Congress. He is filling out Senator Fall's unexpired term and will be a candidate for renomination this year. Other members of the Irrigation Committee, by the way, who also will compete at this year's primaries for renomination are Senators McNary, Phipps, Sheppard and Walsh.

Except for the four new members, the Committee is the same that consistently refused to report the Yellowstone Dam Bill during the two preceding Congresses.

Why Call Attention to Water Power?

The changes Senator Walsh has made in his four successive bills to dam Yellowstone Lake are essentially slight. The second bill was practically identical with the first. The third bill provided that the dam should be built and operated by the National, instead of the State Government, and changed the ugly word "dam" to the pretty word "weir," which means dam.

The new bill, the fourth, has been largely reworded, but is apparently identical with the third except for dropping the water power clause. This clause, which remained unchanged in all the first three bills, reads:

"The right to authorize the use, for the development of hydro-electric energy, of any of the waters conserved by means of the said dam is hereby reserved to the United States, but any revenues derived from such reserved use shall accrue to the State of Montana for the benefit of the said State or the irrigation district or districts assuming the charge for the construction of the said dam."

Why Senator Walsh has eliminated this clause from his new bill is stirring conjecture in and out of Montana.

It has always seemed to us a mistake in Senator Walsh's strategy to have inserted a water power clause in any of his Yellowstone Dam Bills. Like the invisible overcoat in the traveling salesman's expense bill, water power was there anyway, for the bill's passage would necessarily give it a clean sweep of all Yellowstone and the entire Na-

tional Parks System besides. So why should he have called special attention to it?

But National Park defenders have never accepted the challenge of this clause. They did not charge that water power was behind this project even after the Interior Department proved that its irrigation and flood control claims were practically unfounded.

Nor will they charge it now even after he has again challenged the issue by his conspicuous omission of it from his fourth bill.

Text of His Yellowstone Dam Bill

A Bill, S.311, for the erection and maintenance of a regulating weir across the Yellowstone River in the State of Montana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the State of Montana, or any irrigation district or association of irrigation districts therein, shall satisfy the Secretary of the Interior that it or they have made arrangements for financing the work hereinafter referred to, and shall enter into a contract with him to provide the funds necessary to the construction of the same, he shall, for the benefit of such State, district, or association of districts, so undertaking to furnish such funds by and through the United States Reclamation Service, erect and maintain a regulating weir across the Yellowstone River, at a point to be selected by him, not more than three miles below the outlet of Lake Yellowstone, for the purpose of preventing floods and of conserving the flood waters draining into said lake, for use in the irrigation of lands in the valley of the said river beyond the bounds of the Yellowstone National Park.

Sec. 2. The said regulating weir shall be so constructed as to serve as a bridge for foot and vehicular travel over said river, and shall be of no greater height than is necessary to maintain the level of the said lake at the mean high-water mark, hereby declared to be six feet above the mean low-water mark.

Sec. 3. The plans for the construction of the said regulating weir shall, before work is commenced, be approved and the mean low-water mark shall be fixed by the Director of the Reclamation Service.

Sec. 4. The right to the use of the waters conserved through such regulating weir shall never be authorized by the said State or by the district or association of districts providing for the construction of the regulating weir, except by the qualified water users of irrigation districts.

Sec. 5. The flow of the water through the said regulating weir shall be regulated and controlled by the said Secretary of the Interior, acting by and through the Reclamation Service, and all necessary repairs shall be, in like manner, made under his direction, the expense of such regulation and control and such repairs to be met by the said State or by such district or association of districts, and provision shall be made in the contract for the construction of such regulating weir, as hereinbefore provided, for the payment to the said Secretary of any and all expense incident to the exercise of the authority in this section granted.

Text of His Yellowstone Dam Survey Bill

A Bill, S.313, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be made a survey of the shores of Yellowstone Lake in Yellowstone National Park.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be made, through the Reclamation Service or any other agency under his control, a survey of the shores of Yellowstone Lake in the Yellowstone National Park, with a view to determine what injury if any would be occasioned to the scenic features or other attractions of the park, or at all, by the construction, near the outlet of said lake in Yellowstone River, of a regulating weir at such height and to be so regulated and controlled as that the level of the lake shall never thereby be raised above the mean high water mark.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of carrying on the work by this Act directed, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise provided, the sum of \$10,000.

TO DOUBLE OUR NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS SYSTEM

Bills entered in the current Congress mark lively Public Interest in the Development of an Invaluable Historical Group—but Let us Not Mix Systems

NATIONAL attention is drawn sharply to our System of National Military Parks by the introduction into this Congress of bills calling for no less than five new reservations to commemorate stirring historical events in our national history.

The similarity of the name to that of our internationally celebrated system of "National Parks" which heralds the scenic supremacy of the United States and is the world's exemplar of nature conservation, is unfortunate. We must differentiate sharply between National Parks and "National Military Parks."

In a period devoted to conservation, the latter system is likely to assume an important place in the Nation's consideration.

Inaugurated Thirty-four Years Ago

Our National Military Parks System, which is under administration of the War Department, came into existence in 1890 with the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park which Congress created at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in commemoration of battles of the Civil War. It set aside nine square miles of field and forest over which had rolled the tides of battle. It includes today observation towers, historical tablets and monuments.

The second unit was Shiloh National Military Park, created in 1894 at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, conserving five-and-a-half square miles of battlefield. More than eight hundred explanatory and battle-line tablets retell the story to visitors.

This distinguished memorial park was followed in 1895 by the Gettysburg National Military Park in Pennsylvania, similarly commemorating two famous battles.

In 1899, the Vicksburg National Military Park was established to commemorate military operations in Mississippi; and in 1917 Congress created the Guilford Court House National Military Park at Greensboro, North Carolina, with similar purpose.

These five National Military Parks will be increased to ten if Congress passes the bills offered at this session.

The Proposed New Military Parks

The bills, in order of introduction, call for:

The Fort Fisher National Military Park in New Hanover County, North Carolina; introduced by Representative Homer Le Grand Lyon.

The Oriskany National Military Park in New York, celebrating a battle in the Revolutionary War; introduced by Representative Homer P. Snyder.

The Chalmette National Military Park, near New Orleans, Louisiana, commemorating the Battle of New Orleans; introduced by Representative James O'Connor;

The Fort McHenry National Military Park, near Baltimore, Maryland, commemorating the battle of the War of 1812 which inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner"; introduced by Representative John Charles Linthicum; and

A National Military Park at Kansas City, Missouri, in commemoration of the battle at Westport; bill introduced by Representative Henry L. Jost.

A park recently suggested to commemorate the very early settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, would be an appropriate addition to this potentially great System.

The Nation's Several Reservation Systems

The American people are coming of age, as a nation. They are taking account of the past, establishing records, writing history. Conservation has added, to its original meaning of cultivating resources for future utilization, another and, in the opinion of some persons, the equally important meaning of preserving for the national record's sake.

Therefore the passionate demand to defend our National Parks, and the widespread movement to increase our refuges for wild life; and, now, to record our history in memorial reservations.

Our National Military Parks, then, may be expected to attract, increasingly, the public attention. And some day, perhaps, the title of the System may be changed to one more inclusive, historically, and less confusing.

To Differentiate Reservation Systems

The time is near, then, to get this new national tendency under organization in order that our various systems of reservations may develop wisely and systematically instead of instinctively and sometimes unwisely.

The systems already well established are:

The National Forests, to conserve material resources for future economic utilization, and the many wild animal and game refuges to preserve American species; both under the Agricultural Department;

The National Parks, conspicuously scenic and completely conserved as records or museums of primitive America, under the Interior Department;

The National Military Parks, commemorative of stirring events in the history of the Nation, administered by the War Department; and

The National Monuments, conserving scientific and historic objects and places, whose units are distributed for administration to the Departments which administered the land at the time of their creation.

To these, awakening demand may add recreational reservations in the public lands in cases where the complete conservation of National Park status is inappropriate or undesirable.

It is none too soon for Congress to create an organization to study conservational and recreational reservations as a whole in order to establish beyond question the bounds and legal status of each system, thoroughly differentiating them in fact and title.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK NEEDS HELP

For eight years Hawaii National Park has labored under a limitation of annual appropriations to \$10,000, an absurd amount for a volcano-top reservation to which visitors repair from all parts of the world to see the fantastic motion picture which Kilauea screens there day and night. The bill (H.R.4985) which Representative Newton of Missouri has introduced to remove this inhibition should be supported.

ry
p-

on
la
sal
on
ly
ec-

al
ur
in

ed
ne
to

ry
of
n-

or
al
th
m-
ve

ng
he

is-
or
ed

es-
cta
or

ra-
sa-
on
ly

ed
00.
ch
n-
ay
ve
bi-